

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 26TH, 1892.

NUMBER 30

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo do Corcova. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Ipanema da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain, 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Corcova. English services at 11:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays.

Portuguese services at 10:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sundays 7 p.m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 75, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor: 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m., Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koll's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abranches No. 57. Telephone 1128.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, M.D. Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 79 Rua dos Ourives; 1 to 3 p.m. Residence 108 Rua Marquez de Abranches. Telephone 5244.

Miscellaneous.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 26th, 1892.

We take genuine pleasure in calling attention to the account given elsewhere of the inauguration of work on the new hospital in São Paulo, in which the English and American colonies there are so deeply interested. The original purpose was to erect an exclusively Protestant hospital, but broader views have since entered into the scheme and it is now hampered by no restrictions whatever, either of nationality, class, or religion. The Brazilian authorities have done much to assist the undertaking, even to giving the location for it, and it is expected that they will do more. The idea of a training school for nurses—which we tried to induce our hospital association here in Rio to adopt—is one which can not be commended too highly. Bad nursing has been the cause of a very large percentage of the deaths which have occurred here, and every effort which seeks to instruct us how to care for our sick must therefore have a most vital claim upon our attention and support. While we can not criticize the good will and sympathy which actuate those who try to take care of their friends in sickness, it is just and merciful to say that their uninstructed and untrained kindness too frequently does more harm than good. In all respects the enterprise of our São Paulo friends is deserving of cordial support and encouragement and we are only too glad to place our services at their disposal.

The action of the government in granting all the proposals of the Santos improvements contractors is not only worthy of commendation, in view of the necessities of that port and the urgency of the case, but it is worthy of imitation on the part of Congress in reference to the proposals of the S. Paulo Railway Company. Too much time has already been lost. The company should have even presented its proposal earlier and the government should have accepted it without a moment's delay. These controversies over petty details when so much is at stake, life, property and reputation, are wholly inexcusable. The company now offers to double its line, and to add a double narrow gauge track for the accommodation of its feeders. To enable it to raise the necessary funds for so costly a work it merely asks for a thirty years extension of time within which its possession of the property is guaranteed. The granting of this is no burden to the government nor to the country, nor is it a forfeiture of any just and legal right. The company proposes to add largely to its investment, which will be effected with foreign capital, and the country will derive an important and lasting benefit from it. Why there should be a moment's hesitation, we can not understand. There has been too much indecision and intrigue already. The reputation and future of the port of Santos are at stake, thousands of lives are involved, and the prosperity of the whole state of São Paulo is dependent upon it. The São Paulo railway is the great commercial artery of that state, and it must be adequate to the needs of the day. We are told that thousands of immigrants are leaving because of the costs of living there. We also know that the railways of the state are suffering for want of coal and rolling stock which can not be sent up from Santos, and that the planters are suffering loss

because they can not send their products to market promptly. The losses on account of merchandise detained in Santos are simply incalculable. They already amount to enough to build the railway enlargements required. In view of all this, it is nothing short of criminal to delay action.

RECONVERSION.

The reconversion bill now under discussion in the Chamber, which has passed two readings with but slight opposition, is as follows:

"The National Congress decrees:
ART. 1.—The executive power is authorized:
§ 1.—To convert the interest of 4% gold of the *apólices* of the public internal debt, emitted by virtue of the decree No. 823 A of 6th October, 1890, into interest of 5% paper, which will be paid half yearly;
§ 2.—To realize, within or without the country, the credit operations which may be necessary for:
a) Reimbursing the respective holders who do not accept the conversion, in current money and for the nominal value of the *apólices*;
b) Consolidating the floating debt;
c) Covering any deficiencies of revenue of the current financial year.
ART. 2.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.
Committee-room, 12th July, 1892. (Signal.)

These *apólices* were forcibly converted from 5 and 6 per cent currency to 4 per cent gold a little over 21 months ago, the object of the government being to reduce the interest charge on them. Exchange was then high, and the operation showed a favorable result for the Treasury. Exchange has since fallen so low that the 4 per cent gold really amounts to over 10 per cent currency, and it is now proposed to reconvert these same *apólices* back into currency 5 per cents, which will be a reduction of about 50 per cent from the interest which they are now paying. The result will inevitably be most disastrous. Investors will lose confidence altogether in a government actuated by so loose a sentiment of financial morality and principle, and which does not scruple to cut down or convert its interest obligations whenever it can do so advantageously. Bonds of so uncertain a standing and of so capricious an origin will lose their value as an investment, and investors will no longer care to confide, in a government which so cynically cancels its own obligations.

Moreover, not only is it a breach of faith to convert these bonds into a less secure and lower rate of interest, but the proposal to hand over the nominal value to parties refusing conversion is clearly dishonest. The government received the nominal value of these bonds in a currency nearly equal in value to gold; it now forces the holder to accept a reduction in interest of over one-half, or to accept their nominal value in a currency depreciated to such an extent that it is worth only about 38 per cent of its original value in gold. If the holder accepts this conversion he will be receiving less than 2 per cent gold (1.92%), approximately, at 103% of the present rate of exchange. Of course such an investment is not worth consideration and in all probability many will refuse to accept the conversion.

The government will then be forced to go into the market for a loan to meet the alternative of redemption, and this can not fail to be disastrous. It will be unable at this moment to obtain money abroad on anything near favorable terms. What it expects to gain in currency on the present interest charge will be greatly, if not wholly, counterbalanced by the interest and discount which it will have to pay on the loan. We very much doubt whether the government can raise any considerable sum abroad, for this purpose, for less than 4½ per cent on an issue price not exceeding 80. To pay 4½% gold on such a loan for the redemption of a 4% internal loan is clearly a serious financial blunder.

The error lies in treating the currency equivalent of the 4% interest as a basis for calculating the value of these bonds as an investment. It is a misfortune that the depreciation of the currency should thus increase the currency liabilities of the national treasury, but the bondholder is in reality receiving no more in gold to-day than when the government compelled him to accept 4% gold in place of 5% currency, and except under certain conditions his currency income to-day will go no further now in meeting his daily expenses than it did then. In every respect the measure is unjust and dishonorable, and it can not fail to exert a prejudicial effect on Brazilian credit.

HOSPITAL SAMARITANO, SAO PAULO.

On Thursday the 21st of July, in the presence of a large and representative company, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this new Hospital took place.

The acting president of the state Dr. Cerqueira Cesar, the secretaries of state, the president of the house of deputies, senators and deputies, were amongst those present, besides a large company of ladies and gentlemen representing all classes of Paulista society.

Dr. Strain, president of the directorate of the Hospital, presided and after a few opening remarks called on Dr. Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade, who in an eloquent address set forth the objects of the Hospital, namely, the succoring of the sick, in order of their nationality or religious belief. In so far as funds will allow, no respecting person shall ever be refused admission because of his having any particular belief, or no belief at all.

At the conclusion of this address the laying of the stone took place. In the hole were placed newspapers, coins and other publications of the day. The stone was laid by D. Maria Paes de Barros, wife of the honorary treasurer. To this lady and her family is due in great measure the amount of success which has attended the Hospital scheme up to the present time, and her indefatigable labors in connection with the bazaar held in aid of the funds of the Hospital are gratefully remembered.

This ceremony concluded, Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira spoke on behalf of the founders of the Hospital. It was originally intended to make the Hospital exclusively for the treatment of Protestants, who naturally felt some compunctions about entering an essentially Roman Catholic institution like the Santa Casa. But later wiser counsels prevailed and now the aims of the Hospital will be freely open to Catholics as to Protestants, to nobles as to laborers.

Speaking on behalf of the press, Sr. Bernardino Campos gave hearty approval and promise of support.

In conclusion, Dr. Strain invited the president of the state and all others present to sign the minute putting on record the events of the day.

This auspicious beginning of the noble work we hope augurs well for its future prosperity.

Two lady nurses have already been engaged in the United States to come out and take charge of the nursing. One very important object in view is the establishing of a school for training nurses for hospital and private nursing.

Funds are urgently required for the building and furnishing of the Hospital, and we feel sure there must be many old friends of São Paulo who will gladly help on this work as soon as it is brought under their notice.

The following gentlemen will be glad to receive and acknowledge any donations which friends may wish to give:—

Dr. W. L. STRAIN,
São Paulo Railway;
WM. SIFFERS, Esq.,
São Paulo Railway;
Dr. ANTONIO CARLOS DE BARROS,
Banco União, São Paulo.
or, The Editor of the
"Rio News,"
Rio de Janeiro.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"PRAIA DA BARRA" vs. "REST."

"PRAIA DA BARRA."

J. J. Colbourne, b. Twissell	28
C. W. Young, ct. Gepp, b. Orsler	—
H. P. Cooper, ct. W. Orsler	—
J. W. Elworthy, b. Orsler	28
A. Kealman, ct. Twissell, b. Crewe	10
A. Sell, ct. Twissell, b. Orsler	6
J. W. S. Hurry, l.b. W. b. Wicherer	4
E. Broad, ct. Wicherer, b. Orsler	1
H. Lums, not out	2
H. Horn, b. Orsler	—
J. Leake, ct. Wicherer	—
Extras	13
Total	93

"REST."

H. Bartos, b. Kealman	7
A. Wicherer, ct. and b. Kealman	8
A. L. Twissell, b. Kealman	4
J. Morris, b. Russell	7
W. Orsler, b. Russell	7
C. H. Smith, b. Kealman	9
E. A. Sandell, b. Elworthy	7
R. Crewe, ct. Young, b. Kealman	7
H. Cooper, b. Elworthy	—
W. Bates, not out	—
G. O. Temple, b. Elworthy	—
E. Shaw, b. Elworthy	—
Extras	9
Total	53

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

From the *Children's Times*, June 22.

A WAVE OF CRIME.

Almost periodically there bursts over the country a wave of crime which nothing but the sternest measures are capable of suppressing. What is happening now is simply a repetition of what happened in 1859-60, in 1875, and after the Peruvian-Bolivian war. The disbanded soldiers of the Dictatorial army, large numbers of whom were good birds of the worst kind, are responsible for many of the terrible crimes which are now being committed almost daily. The latest crime, of which an account will be found in another part, has, we are happy to say, stirred Congress to action. At yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a resolution was passed to suspend for one year the law of December 3rd, 1891, which by granting an excess of guarantees in favor of personal liberty fetters the action of justice in the investigation of crime. Let us hope that the Senate may also agree to the resolution, and that it may produce the desired effect.

Journal do Commercio, July 26th.

NOTA BARRA.

The national Treasury expends, without receiving compensation of any character, the following sums:

Department of Justice:—Half-pay	
List of the Police Brigade	30,395\$620
Department of Marine:—Half-pay	
List	636,097 336
Department of Finance:	
Pensioners	2,563,007 367
Half-pay	2,712,115 924
Employees of extinct offices	
and positions	51,335 000
Department of War:—Inactive	
Classes	1,908,007 640
Department of Public Instruction,	
Commerce, and Telegraphs	25,000 000
Department of Foreign Affairs:	
Employees waiting orders	60,000 000
Total	7,925,060\$687

The total is not so very much, but the *Journal* might have added that some, at least, of the Treasury pensioners are drawing year after year salaries as directors of various companies in this city.

From the *Review of the River Plate*, July 2, 1892.

UNITY OR DISMEMBERMENT.

The recent attitude assumed by the provinces towards the national government excites doubt in the minds of many people with regard to the fitness of the present form of government as applied to the Argentine republic. It is admitted on all sides that to maintain fourteen semi-independent states, each supporting a cumbersome administration, is a burden far greater than is justified by the resources of the country. In addition to the total combined revenue, national and provincial, will not exceed \$130,000,000 m. during the current year; the expenditure will fully equal, if it does not surpass, this sum. No reasonable doubt can exist as to the fact that a great saving would result from the establishment of an unitarian in place of a federal system. In addition to the economy that would be effected by the change, it would enable an uniformity of method, the lack of which is now severely felt, to be adopted throughout the entire republic. Moreover, it would no longer then be possible for the provinces to assume defiant attitudes, as is to-day the case with that authority in Santa Fé, and continually threaten to invade the public peace in order to gratify the passions of a small political clique or faction. The power that pertains to the provinces under the existing laws of the Argentine constitution enables them to, practically, act in such a manner as to render powerless any influence for good that the national government may desire to exert.

In his message on the occasion of the opening of Congress in May last, the President laid stress on the fact that education had not yet laid sufficient hold on a large section of the population of Argentina to admit of government being administered without occasional recourse to extraordinary measures. This admission, on the occasion of the chief magistrate's chair must be accepted as the outcome of deep and patient study of the nation's wants. The application of Dr. Pellegrini's strain of reasoning to the present federal system of government shows clearly that it is unsuited to the country. His Excellency said plainly that many of the political troubles arose from a want of education. It is manifestly impossible that the provincial governments, using their existence as they do wholly to those whom the President classified as wanting in knowledge, can be of advantage to the great areas of territory over which they exercise control. Nor can it be for the future benefit of the people that progress should be in check by allowing such a system to continue. Looking at the matter from a broad point of view, it is seen at once that the security offered to foreign capital is greatly lessened by the interference that provincial authorities can assume with regard to it. It is an accepted fact that the development of the resources of this country can only be effected by the introduction of capital from abroad. To imagine that investment will be made without security is absurd but apparently that is what is expected to occur as matters now stand. The authority of the national government over the provinces is little more than nominal to-day. At any moment a conflict may arise between certain of the provinces on the one hand, and the national government on the other. Diverse events are tending to show that it is impossible to avert such an event may not occur, and once the separation and independence of any of the provinces became an accomplished fact all the strength of the national government, as a government, would be gone. To regain power it would be necessary to plunge into civil war, and the change and suffering that must result from this cause would be enormous.

To reform the constitution in such a manner as to effect the change from a federal to an unitarian form of government needs, needless, an exceptionally strong hand at the helm of the state. The opposition would chiefly come from the small sections of the population who constitute the office-holders under the multiple system that is now extant. To the majority of them, of course, would accrue the loss of place and power, and on the whole of the remainder a great and lasting benefit would be bestowed. They would become a nation united under one head, and no longer subject to the intrigues and annoyances that now so constantly arise from the petty jealousy shown by the provincial authorities towards the national government.

That dissatisfaction largely exists to-day is patent to all who take the trouble to glance at the organs of the provincial press, or notice in what part of the country they may be met with. That this feeling of dissatisfaction is fostered and growing is also clear. To allow it to continue unchecked is to submit to undergo a phase by which the country is gradually shifting into a condition resembling anarchy. To crush it effectually it is necessary to extinguish it in its infancy, and the only sure means of attaining this end is by the establishment of an unitarian in place of a federal system of republicanism.

government. No better time than the present could be selected for the change. The provinces are in debt and cannot, or will not, pay their creditors. As a first step the nation can assume these debts; as a second, it can demand as compensation the abolition of the existing provinces and the establishment of a provincial administration, and the replacement of the governor and local council appointed by the executive power.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An agrarian league has been organized in Buenos Aires.

—The Montevideo milkmen are now protesting against the new taxes.

—The epidemic of influenza is now steadily diminishing in Buenos Aires.

—Another English daily will appear in Buenos Aires on the 1st prox., under the title of *The Times of Argentina*.

—The President of Argentina has been chosen by the republics of Nicaragua and Colombia as arbitrator to settle their boundary dispute.

—Runners of an impending revolution were again current in Buenos Aires last week, and the troops were held in readiness. In our opinion the people will have to hang a few agitators before there can be an end to these alarms.

—The ironclad *Libertad*, which has been constructed in England, will be ready for delivery to the Argentine government at the end of July. The *Independencia* will not be completed till next year. Tenders from Europe are to be invited for new guns for the *Almirante Brown*.

—Congress has been nominally in session for two and a half months, and has not earned its salt, and to this date it has been utterly valueless to the country. But then, this is the highest praise we have heard for years, because, having done nothing it has not been so bad as usual. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd announces the arrival there of Barros Cassal, Raphael Caldeira, Paulino Vares, and two lieutenant-colonels—all fugitives from the free and enlightened rule of Julio de Castillos in Rio Grande. A considerable number of fugitives is scattered along the Uruguayan frontier.

—It was the opinion of experienced sailors, both here and in Montevideo, that the *Roades* was not fit for a sea voyage, in consequence of the injuries to her steel plates which she sustained in her collision with the steamer *Sydney*. Admiral Soler and the chief of the torpedo division thought that the injuries referred to had not rendered her unserviceable. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Any reflection on the officers of the *Roades* or their conduct would be premature, but it must be explained at the proper time and made clear how it came to be that all the officers were saved in one boat while nothing was known of the fate of the crew. It is the primary duty of all ships to have assignments made to small boats, so that each boat shall have its proper officer and crew, and every man know his boat and place in case of disaster. This is so in all disciplined navies. How then does it come about that all the officers came together in the largest boat and the crew were left behind where? Argentine honor requires light on this point. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

A circular has been issued by the postmaster-general to the effect that from Jan. 1st, 1893, the postoffice will put in force the international agreement respecting subscription to newspapers through the postoffice, and he has solicited the necessary data from the journals published here. Although this arrangement has been tried in England, which is behind hand in matters postal, it has long been in force on the Continent with good results. It was first introduced, we believe, in France or Belgium, and there, if anyone wishes to subscribe to any periodical on the international list, he simply goes to the nearest postoffice to do so, without bothering his head about agents, the office takes the subscription in advance and attends to the delivery of the paper. The convenience of this is obvious, whilst the postoffice makes a good thing out of the commission and the increased sale of stamps. —*Montevideo Times*.

Two hundred pounds of gross income does not go far towards paying the working expenses of a big undertaking and the interest on £450,000 of six per cent. debentures. It is, however, all that the Rosario City Improvements Company gets in return for the drainage system which it has supplied. The corporation gets the benefit of the system for such purposes as carrying off storm-water, but out of four thousand owners within the drainage area only about a hundred and sixty have had their properties connected, and from these the company's total income of £200. A company of debenture-holders has been in treaty with the municipality for revision of the concession, and has got an offer of terms which would barely suffice to pay the working expenses even if the system were in full operation. —*The Realist*, London, July 2.

From the *Montevideo Times*, July 14th.

WRECK OF THE "ROSALES."

Telegrams received on Tuesday evening and yesterday reveal another serious maritime disaster, attended, it is feared, by serious loss of life. On the 6th inst., the first division of the Argentine navy, consisting of the ironclad *Almirante Brown*, the cruiser *25 de Mayo*, and the torpedo-chaser *Coronel Rosales*, under the command of Vice-Admiral Daniel de Solier, left Buenos Aires for Palos, to take part in the centenary celebrations to be held there. On Friday the 8th they were surprised by a violent storm which caused them to separate. This occurred about 200 miles east of Palos, the recent season of so many disasters. The *Rosales* sprang a serious leak in the storm, and commenced to make water fast, the engine-room being flooded. All hands were kept at the pumps until the Saturday evening, without much avail. It was then evident that she was settling down, and they took to the boats. The chief officers and machinists in the number of 25 were in a longboat,

which managed to reach the coast of Palos but was wrecked in attempting to land, there being lost an officer, a machinist, two machinists and sailors. The remainder found refuge in the lifeboats. The commander, Captain R. Funes, has telegraphed for assistance. They are suffering from hunger, cold and sickness. The remainder of the crew, some 50 in number, were embarked in other boats and in mals, and it is greatly feared they have perished unless picked up by passing vessels, nothing having been heard of them.

Correspondence of *Buenos Aires Herald*, July 15.

SALVATION ARMY COLONY AT LUJAN

This *chacra* was taken by Major de Barriut more than a year ago, as the necessary link in the social work of the Salvation Army in South America.

During the last six months the Army has found situations for 600 English, Irish, French, German, and Italian paupers, and persons whom they have sent out are now scattered all over the republic.

Many of these poor people were out of work and had no home or friends, and for such the farm colony has been of great assistance. There they have found timely assistance and have had the opportunity of proving their fitness for such work as the Major has been able to find them. Especially is the farm useful in dealing with married people, as many of these, with their children, were simply walking the streets until situations could be found for them.

The *chacra*, which is about 12 squares in extent, is 20 minutes' walk from Lujan station, on the Western railway, and is the property of Mr. Kerr Jordan, who has generously let the *chacra* to the Army until some legal difficulties have been solved, when the Army will have the first offer of buying it for \$4,000 m.p.

In addition to this farm I understand a much larger place is needed and as the Army has a first-class *capataz*, some animals and plenty of labor, they will certainly be the people to work a larger place, with benefit to all concerned, on the half profit or some other system.

The moral influence of such a place to those who are staying in the farm for a few days must be great, and one is not surprised to learn that several persons for whom situations have been found, have wished to stay for more hours and lodgings, which of course was impossible. Three meals a day are supplied—plain but of a substantial character.

Mr. Roberts, manager of the Western railway, has generously granted the Major and his *capataz* free passes and also half fares for the poor people who are sent to and from this colony. It appears that the British and American Benevolent Society has sent a large number of people out and paid for their support; indeed as Major de Barriut frankly acknowledges, without their help it would have been impossible to carry on this admirable work.

One cannot visit this *chacra* without feeling that it is an English institution and a credit to all concerned, and I can easily believe that the gratitude of those who have been found shelter and work has been a sufficient reward for the pioneers.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 16. —*Senate*. — Senator Elysen Martins said that the bill introduced on the previous day by Deputy Lepoldo de Balbino shows that the government desires to obtain a foreign loan. He considers the opportunity very unfavorable and does not think that a loan can now be negotiated save on the most burdensome terms. He moved to ask the government for information in regard to the amount of paper money equivalent to the interest in gold on the bonds issued in virtue of Decree No. 823 of Oct. 6, 1890. The vote on the amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district was concluded and the bill granting amnesty to the Matto Grosso revolutionists was voted in 1st discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputy Alcindo Guanabara spoke on the bill for aiding trade and industry and offered a substitute. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça, in a speech on the army bill, censured the appointment of Gen. José Simcino to the presidency of the commission to the Chicago Exposition, which, he says, is not authorized by military regulations. Deputy Pereira Lyra made a speech on political affairs in Pernambuco.

JULY 18. —*Senate*. — Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved to ask the government for information in regard to custom-house receipts and in regard to the execution of Arts. 3, 4 and 5 of the constitution and for a statement of the causes which have rendered it necessary for the executive to make special and deficiency appropriations. *Chamber of Deputies*. — The Chamber re-elected its officers. The committee on public works and colonization reported favorably on the petition of the S. Paulo Railway Co. It thinks, however, that without any new legislation the government can permit the company to increase its capital for the purpose of doubling its present line between Santos and Jundiahy, or building a narrow gauge track. The time during which the road is exempt from expropriation should be extended, says the committee, as the company asks, but not for 30 years. The budget committee reported on the estimates of the departments of foreign affairs, and of justice and interior. The estimates of the department of foreign affairs are reduced from 1,658,725\$ to 1,639,800\$, and those of the department of justice and interior from 25,619,916\$ to 14,615,005\$ 72. The reduction in the latter case is chiefly due to the transfer of certain expenditures to other departments. The committee reports in favor of re-establishing the legation at the Vatican.

JULY 19. —*Senate*. — Not enough senators were present to form a quorum. *Chamber of Deputies*. Deputy Ottonio spoke against the bill for aiding trade and industry. The Chamber annulled the congressional election held in Rio Grande do Norte on May 22.

JULY 20. —*Senate*. — The Senate rejected the bill providing that property that has hitherto been the possession of religious orders shall be placed at the disposal of the government. *Chamber of Deputies*. — The Chamber voted the motion of

Deputy Frederico Borges for postponing the vote on the report of the budget committee on the tobacco tax until after the discussion of the bill reported by the committee on the constitution and legislation.

JULY 21. —*Senate*. — The Senate rejected the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for reorganizing the war department. *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputy Henrique de Carvalho spoke on the bill for aiding trade and industry. If assistance is given to anyone, he says, it should be given to the people who are the greatest sufferers in the present financial and commercial crisis.

JULY 22. —*Senate*. — The Senate was engaged in committee work. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — The bill authorizing the conversion of the 4½ gold bonds and the negotiation of a foreign or internal loan was voted in 1st discussion. The bill authorizing the issue of 100,000,000\$ in bonds for aiding trade and industry was rejected. The special appropriation of 480,215\$ for the police service was voted in 3rd discussion. The bill for reorganizing the police of the federal district was voted in 2nd discussion. On motion of Deputy Alcindo Guanabara the bill abolishing the tobacco tax in organized states was referred to the committees on the budget and the constitution. The amnesty bill, with the amendment approving of the declaration of martial law and of the acts performed by the government under cover thereof, was voted in 3rd discussion. There were 97 votes in favor of the bill.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new Amazonas constitution was promulgated on the 23rd inst.

—The American gunboat *Bennington* arrived at Bahia from Montevideo on the 19th inst.

—In Campinas on the 17th inst. a hand-bill was circulated instigating the Italians to attack the police.

—The municipal authorities of Pernambuco are asking for tenders for lighting that city with electricity.

—The autonomist party in Pernambuco is said to be organizing throughout all the districts of that state.

—The Argentine ironclad *Almirante Brown* and cruiser *25 de Mayo* sailed from Bahia for Cadiz on the 19th inst.

—A telegram of the 22nd from Santos says that disorderly policemen make disturbances in that city nearly every day.

—The *Verdade* of Itajubá says that frost has caused considerable damage to coffee, sugar-cane and tobacco in the vicinity of that place.

—On the 21st inst. a meeting was held in Juiz de Fora to protest against high prices and especially against the recent advance in the price of beef.

—The Brazilian corvette *Primeiro de Março* arrived at Bahia on the 23rd, having suffered slight damages in a storm encountered on the voyage from Rio.

—The robbery of 8,000\$ worth of merchandise from the Santos custom-house was reported from there on the 23rd. The thieves appear to have first stolen the dispatches.

—The faculty and students of the Pernambuco law school are protesting against the suppression of the annex courses as resolved upon by the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

—A rise of the Rio Negro is said to have compelled the political prisoners at Santa Isabel to move to high grounds. The health of the party and of those at S. Joaquim and Tabatinga is said to be excellent.

—A telegram of the 21st from Cachoeira says that the municipal council of Pindamonhangaba has ordered the closing of business houses on Thursdays and that the merchants are very indignant thereat.

—A Pará telegram says that the treasury agency at Manaus received orders from the government on the 20th to sell the cattle on the national stock farms for the relief of the population of Amazonas, now suffering for want of food.

—Tired of waiting for their conscript fathers the residents of Rio Luisiana, Campinas, resolved to illuminate their street with tallow candles, so on the 20th inst. every lamp-post was marked by an ambitious "dip" just to keep the people from running against it. There was re-joining, of course, but we have not learned whether the aldermen have as yet "caught on."

—The *Pharos* of Juiz de Fora says that at Ubatuba there are 4,000 bees awaiting shipment for Rio de Janeiro. For want of cars, however, they cannot be shipped, and the delay is causing considerable loss to their owners, not only on account of keeping their cattle but also on account of loss in weight and deterioration in the quality of the beef through want of proper feeding.

—A well-known citizen of Santos, Sr. Jeronymo Lobo, was assaulted at the door of his own residence on the night of the 21st by two sergeants and an ex-soldier of the police, who robbed him of 200\$000. He identified his assailants on the following day and had them arrested. They threaten to set him when set at liberty. These constant assaults and crimes of the Santos police are becoming a scandal for the whole country. Is it not time to put an end to them?

—The Café Americano, of São Paulo, will charge 200 reis for a little cup of black coffee after August 1st. As S. Paulo is pre-eminently the land of coffee, this price has sent a thrill of alarm through the whole population. It is more than three times the old price! But, on second thought, we are not certain but what it is the proper course to take. Here in Rio the cafés have met the crisis by mixtures, and some of them have had enough to create another kind of alarm. In our opinion it is better to pay 200 reis for a cup of good coffee than 60 or 100 reis for a poisonous mixture.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has issued a decree for organizing the state administration. This decree provides for the appointment of three secretaries to hold office at the governor's pleasure. One of the secretaries will have charge of the department of the interior, another of that of public works and industries, and the third of that of finance. Each secretary will have a salary of 18,000\$ per annum.

—The S. Paulo municipal council met on the 22nd to consider measures made necessary by the high prices ruling for fresh beef and other articles of prime necessity. Notwithstanding the miserable failure of the measure in Rio, the aldermen resolved to establish deposits for the sale of such articles at cost, and to create municipal butcher shops. Experience seems to be wasted on such men. Perhaps the prejudices would be minimized if they would buy the damaged stock purchased for the same purpose by the Rio aldermen, and which can not now be sold except at a heavy loss.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogiana railway, having obtained coal, has re-established traffic.

—The minister of agriculture has asked the Club de Engenharia to organize a general schedule of rates for the Central railway and roads connected with it.

—The government has divided its foreign purchasing agency into two divisions. The American division has recently been separated from the agency established in Europe and will be under the direction of Dr. Brazilio da Silva Bragança.

—There was such an accumulation of carts with goods for shipment at the Gamboa station on the 22nd, that the streets were blocked all day in the vicinity of that station. It is a disgrace to the Central railway administration that something is done to improve this service! If our suggestions about a receiving storehouse were adopted and steps were taken to facilitate the discharge of carts, all these delays, losses and inconveniences might be avoided. There is little time, however, for the adoption of anything practical.

LOCAL NOTES

—A paper called the *Cuckoo* is announced.

—The Brazilian cruiser *Almirante Barroso* left New York on the 20th inst. for Cork.

—The chief of police has prohibited gambling on the animals at the Zoological Garden. Good!

—The British sloop returned from Ilha Grande on Saturday last and is now at anchor in this harbor.

—Ex-Gov. Portella, on his birth-day (the 22nd), was visited by many friends at the fortress of S. João, where he is confined.

—The Chiachi-Dacci opera troupe, which is to play at the Theatro Lyrico, arrived here on the 22nd on the steamer *Vittoria*.

—The minister of interior has just awarded the contract for constructing the left wing of the Jurubia hospital. The price fixed is 128,000\$.

—According to a statement made by the president of the municipal council the strike among the scavengers cost the city government 46,335\$820.

—Two of the starveling ferry-boats, the *Repêch* and *Scatha*, have been hauled away from the beach on the other side of the bay. They are badly injured, but an effort will be made to repair them.

—The Nixericondia luncheon hall has re-elected Comptroller Paulino as *procurador*, and has chosen Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, of the *Jornal do Commercio*, as one of their council for the current year.

—The remains of Gen. Ozorio were removed on the 21st inst. from the Cruz dos Militares church to the crypt under the monument to be erected in his memory on Praça 15 de Novembro (Largo do Paço).

—Vessels from French ports, from the African ports in the Mediterranean and from ports of the Black Sea, will not be permitted to touch at any Brazilian port until after being subjected to sanitary measures at the Ilha Grande quarantine station.

—Decree No. 935, of the 9th inst. alters clause VI, of the contract for port improvements at Bahia with Frederico Merel and Augusto Candido Haache, so as to read: "The maximum capital will be fixed in conformity with definite surveys approved by the government."

—We are requested to state that the United States legation has been moved to Petropolis from Rua das Laranjeiras, but that arrangements have been made for receiving and forwarding messages for the legation at the United States consulate-general, No. 20, Largo da Carioca.

—There seems to have been considerable confusion in Europe over both the recent revolutions. We see by one telegram that Col. Barboza (Barbosa) figures as a federal officer, instead of being the Matto Grosso revolutionary chief. It is all over, however, and we no longer know any difference.

—Decree No. 943, of July 15, approves the estimate of 178,127\$759, presented by the Empresa de Obras Publicas e Melhoramentos do Porto de Santos, for the cost of warehouse No. 2, and authorizes the contractors to build two more warehouses, connected with the others by a tramway, and the temporary piers that may be necessary.

—The president of the municipal council visited the celebrated "Café de Puro" restaurant on the 23rd in company with his municipal engineers. They concluded that a part of the tenement must be torn down—but will it be done? The effort to cleanse this den of disease and iniquity was not begun yesterday.

—In the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 21st inst. one of the political prisoners, Dr. Francisco Antonio de Almeida, published a statement declaring that, tired of the "indecorous delay" of Congress in granting amnesty, he had left on the 19th the fortress of S. João, where he had been confined. The other prisoners, he says, resolved to await the passage of the amnesty bill, but for his part he preferred to take the risk of being again captured.

Imports.

The week has been quiet, and prices generally are flat, even with the very low rates ruling in the exchange market. Flour is very dull and weak; dealers are anxious sellers, and importers find few purchasers. At present a further decline in prices seems almost inevitable. Two large cargoes of Pitch have arrived, which have been sold upon terms that do not transpire, a moderate shipment of White pine, and a cargo of Spruce; the markets are all dull and rather nominal. A fair amount of Kerosene has come in and the quotations are about unchanged, as are also those of Lard, which the supply has been small. There are no receipts of Rice, but another steamer from Rangoon is not very far off. Codfish is about unchanged, for dealers continue to push to meet their requirements. Beans are lower; the city mills have slightly reduced their quotations, and River Plate seems difficult to sell. Receipts of Rosh are considerable, but buyers do not change quotations, and the other articles we quote show no marked change. Exchange during the week touched the low point known in Brazil, on Saturday a little better feeling was shown, however.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Good Navy from Baltimore 7,100 bbls.
Army from New York 40,000
12,000 bbls.

The market is rather demoralized and a sharp decline is reported in prices. Brokers quote, somewhat nominally, as follows:

	8 month
Richmond 1st	28 50—29 00
do and 2d	nominal
Baltimore 1st	27 00—27 50
do 2d	26 50—26 75
Western A. Interior	26 50—27 50
River Plate	25 50—26 50
City Mills	25 50—26 50

Sticks in first hands are estimated to be:

200,000 lbs. American
60,000 lbs. River Plate
36,000 lbs.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 719,517 feet per *Hutchinson & Tenth*, and 57,614 feet per *Ann M. Lane*, both from Pernambuco, and both sold on private terms. The market is reported nominal.

White Pine.—The *Cora* brought 217,367 feet from New York, and brokers report the market still flat at about 205 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Spruce Pine.—The *Ferdia* has arrived with 417,897 feet from the Saguenay River. The cargo has not yet been sold.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 29,000 cases per *Cora* from New York. The quotations furnished us by day are 95¢—95 50¢ per case, at which the market is reported firm.

Lard.—Receipts have been 6 kegs per *Good News* and 10 per lb. No changes are made in quotations of 60¢—40 rs. per lb. for the *Good News*, in 10¢, and 60¢—30 rs. for other marks.

Rice.—There have been no receipts during the week, and brokers quote at 17 50¢—17 75¢ per bag.

Codfish.—The *Montedoro* brought 14,500 cases Norwegian nearly all to retailers. Stocks are still small and the market continues firm at 42¢—50¢ for Canadian tubs, 35¢—50¢ for barrels and 35¢—50¢ for Norwegian cases.

Beans.—Receipts and River Plate beans is quoted at 55¢—50¢ per bag, and city mills at 35¢—40¢.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 1,586 bags per *La Plata* and *Orizaba*, from the River Plate. For this quality of corn brokers quote at 84¢—80¢ per bag, and dealers continue to quote native at 80¢—85¢, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,945 bales per *Siddons*, from the River Plate. We may continue to quote at 145—160 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts have been 220 cases per *Cora* and *Anglo*, from New York, and brokers quote to-day at 85¢—400 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—The *Cora* brought 1,883 bbls., the greater part of which comes to dealers, and brokers quote at 12 50¢—12 75¢ per bbl. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,528 tons per *W. Hamilton*, from Cardiff
1,446 do *Besse Hamilton*, do
1,594 do *Highmore*, do
2,311 do *Anglo-America*, do
210 do *Inchbora*, from Antwerp.

All to dealers and companies.

Cement.—The *Inchbora* brought 1,000 bbls. from Antwerp. Quotations are unchanged, viz. British 15 50¢—16 50¢, German 15 50¢—16 50¢ and French 16 50¢—17 50¢ per bbl.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Fowler & Co.'s Market Report dated 24th July 1892.

Stocks.—Owing to heavy rains during the past few weeks entries of sugar have almost ceased, and our 1891-92 crop can be considered virtually at an end.

The small stock, about 30,000 bags, of whites, *Amoroso* and *clayed*, is barely sufficient for home consumption until the new crop opens, this together with the fact that export demand has of late been fairly good, has had a sharp effect on prices, which have advanced rapidly. Exports since our last account to 485 tons: 360 tons for the United States and 125 tons for Liverpool, and no more sugar will be exported from Pernambuco until the new crop opens—probably about the end of September, but this depends on the weather in August.

Total entries to July 1st are 1,526,663 bags, against 2,054,878 bags in 1891; decrease 241,212 bags.

Total export to date:

	Crop 1891-92	Crop 1892-93
United States	36,043	42,874
Canada	—	6,157
United Kingdom	15,222	19,100
Other	51,222	64,661
Total	102,507	132,792

Shipments coastwise from September 1st to July 6th: 69,425 tons, against 77,609 tons in the same time last season.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s Market Report dated July 24th.

Coffee.—A steady business was done during June, prices fluctuating but little more towards the end of the month, when a marked decline in exchange made cost and freight terms about 22 lower. A more active demand then ensued and brought about a reaction, our market closing firm. There is still a great scarcity of suitable lots, but as the new crop is early, we expect to see some improvement shortly.

Our 1891-92 crop has proved larger than was generally estimated. The one we are now entering upon is undoubtedly smaller, but with the balance over from last year, we believe there will be from 3,500,000 to 3,750,000 bags available. Whether this will be made by June sales, or by receipts per ton in July and August, we do not know. Of late there has been a great deal of discussion as to the value of the stock, which we trust is a very temporary. The new coffee which has been forwarded to us since 1st July, is of good quality. We quote for our Standard 45, 50, 55, with freight by steamer to London and New York, commission and exchange to 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Our 1891-92 crop has proved larger than was generally estimated. The one we are now entering upon is undoubtedly smaller, but with the balance over from last year, we believe there will be from 3,500,000 to 3,750,000 bags available. Whether this will be made by June sales, or by receipts per ton in July and August, we do not know. Of late there has been a great deal of discussion as to the value of the stock, which we trust is a very temporary. The new coffee which has been forwarded to us since 1st July, is of good quality. We quote for our Standard 45, 50, 55, with freight by steamer to London and New York, commission and exchange to 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

United States: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

New York: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Europe: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Have: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Antwerp: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

London: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Amsterdam: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Rotterdam: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Brussels: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Paris: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Geneva: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Notre Dame: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Rio and Coast: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

The export for the years ending June 30th was divided as follows:

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94
United States	110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.		

United Kingdom: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

France: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240

July 23rd, 1892.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non-voting	Last sale	Closing quotation
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DE JANEIRO

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,827,000	Jan. - July	5	Credito Real do Brazil.....	100\$	95%	..... = 51 1/2
7,939,300	do	5	do gold.....	100\$	112 1/2	100\$ 100 = 112 1/2
7,939,300	Aug. - Oct.	6	Caridos Real S. Paulo.....	100\$	92%	..... = 82 1/2
7,709,800	....	6	Credito Real e Uniao nacional.....	100	90%	..... = 80 1/2
8,000	....	6	Beg. dos Fomdes Uniao.....	100	86%	..... = 86 1/2
May - Nov.	....	5	do gold.....	100	80%	..... = 80 1/2
9,000,000	....	6	Previdal.....	100	80%	..... = 80 1/2
10,335,400	Jan. - Jan.	6	Uniao Agricola do Brasil.....	100	84%	..... = 84 1/2
			Uniao S. Paulo.....	100		

MILLS.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
2,400,000\$	2,400,000	168,212\$	Alfama	12300—July 92	200\$	350 1/200	230 3/4000—
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Aum Fun	12 000—July 91	200	199 1/200	..
3,000,000	3,000,000	61,978	Itazil Industrial .....	.. ..	200	200 1/200	..
..	300,000	562	Itazilize	8 000—Aug. 90	200	205 1/200	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	169,833	Imagem	12 000—July 92	200	199 1/200	..
2,400,000	2,400,000	..	Guangha Industrial	18 000—July 91	200	180 1/200	..
..	419,150	..	do a series	1 060—July 92	140	140 000	..
2,100,000	..	..	Cucumirim	3 100—July 91	120	120 000	..
..	25,000	..	Lucel .....	.. ..	200	200 000	..
200,000	600,000	9,992	Industrial Mueira .....	.. ..	200	200 000	..
200,000	155,000	10,833	Industrial de Ouro Preto .....	.. ..	200	45 000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	4,600	Pau Grande	12 000—July 92	200	200 000	..
4,000,000	4,000,000	24,000	Petropolis	7 000—July 92	200	200 000	40 0000—
3,000,000	600,000	..	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	7 000—July 91	200	200 000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	377,737	União	14 000—July 92	200	200 000	..
3,000,000	3,000,000	31,718	S. Lazaro	5 000—Aug. 91	200	225 000	..
3,000,000	18,000,000	..	do a series .....	.. ..	100	10 000	..
10,000,000	600,000	16,612	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	.. ..	200	130 000	..
10,000,000	4,000,400	..	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 100—July 91	200	150 000	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserves (cents)</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Current quotations</i>
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	..	Agrícola do Paraná Guarani.	3\$000 - July 91	60\$	600,000	
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	..	Agrícola do Paraná Petró.	10 " - July 91	60		
400,000	400,000	..	Agr. Colônia, de Vasconcelos	...	200	100,000	
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Car. & Viação Fluminense	4 " - 1000 - July 91	200	215,000	
760,000	760,000	20,000\$	Comunicações Fluminenses	10 " - 1000 - July 91	80	80,000	
100,000,000	36,384	36,384	Cruz Brasileira	10 " - 1000 - July 91	90	910,000	
3,000,000	738,000	1,200	Comunicações e Enxarg. de Café	10 " - 1000 - July 91	80	810,000	
500,000	500,000	...	Fazenda de Olinda, Friburgo	10 " - 1000 - July 91	100	100,000	11\$ - 1000 - 23\$000
4,000,000	4,000,000	...	Fazenda Fluminense	15 " - Sept. 91	200	19,000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Ind. e Colônias do Brasil	8000 - July 91	40	15,000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Ind. e Colônias do Brasil	...	60		
110,000,000	110,000,000	...	Metropolitano do Rio de Janeiro	4 \$000 - July 91	200	38,000	38,000 - 35,000
5,000,000	3,000,000	...	do do Rio de Janeiro	...	100	100,000	
5,000,000	3,000,000	...	do do S. Paulo	...	200	65,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Metropolitano	...	40	60,000	
7,500,000	1,500,000	24,680	Nacional de Fajões e Estô.	...	10	60,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Nacional de Oleos	5 000 - Jan 91	...	35,000	
5,000,000	5,000,000	...	Nova Era Rural	3 500 - July 91	70	5,000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Onze Hidroelétricas do Brasil	...	40		
1,000,000	2,500,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio	120000 - July 91	5\$	35,000	
5,000,000	2,400,000	...	Serv. Municipais	132500 - July 91	100	30,000	
5,000,000	2,400,000	...	Torreão Brasileira	5 000 - July 91	50	45,000	45,000 - 50,000
10,000,000	20,000,000	34,977	União In. dos Est. do Brax.	4 000 - July 91	200	50,000	

Shipping.

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1863

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Steamships.

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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA

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will sail for

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